



**Third OIE Regional Workshop on
Stray Dog population management
for Balkan countries**

Belgrade, Serbia – 13-15 June 2018

Country Report on National Stray Dogs situation

Romanian Central Competent Authority (NSVFSA)



Preliminary questions

- *Were you involved in the completion of the OIE Self-assessment questionnaire?*

The OIE Self-assessment questionnaire was filled in by my colleagues in Animal Welfare Department and Animal Health Department while I was not involved.

I. Understanding the country situation on stray dogs

- Do stray dogs pose a problem in your country?

Stray dogs still pose a problem in Romania.

- What are the trends ($\nearrow \searrow \rightarrow$) in the stray dog population observed since the SDB2 (June 2016)?

According to the estimations made by the city councils having stray dog shelters, the stray dogs' number dropped in recent years.

I. Understanding the country situation in stray dogs

- What is the progress made since the SDB2 (June 2016) by your country to assess the situation (what activities have been conducted? (e.g. improvement of a legal framework, dog surveys)

Educational campaigns for promotion of sterilization, identification and registration, especially in rural area, in partnership with the College of Romanian Veterinarians.

- What else is needed to have a clear picture of the situation?

Guidelines to assist us in estimating the stray dog population, criteria to be used

- What are the proposed/planned next steps?

Continue promoting the prevention of abandonment (identification and registration of all dogs), sterilization of common race dogs and mixed breeds thereof

I-bis. Rabies aspects

- Is rabies present in your country?

Rabies is still present in RO.

- Is rabies a notifiable disease in your country?

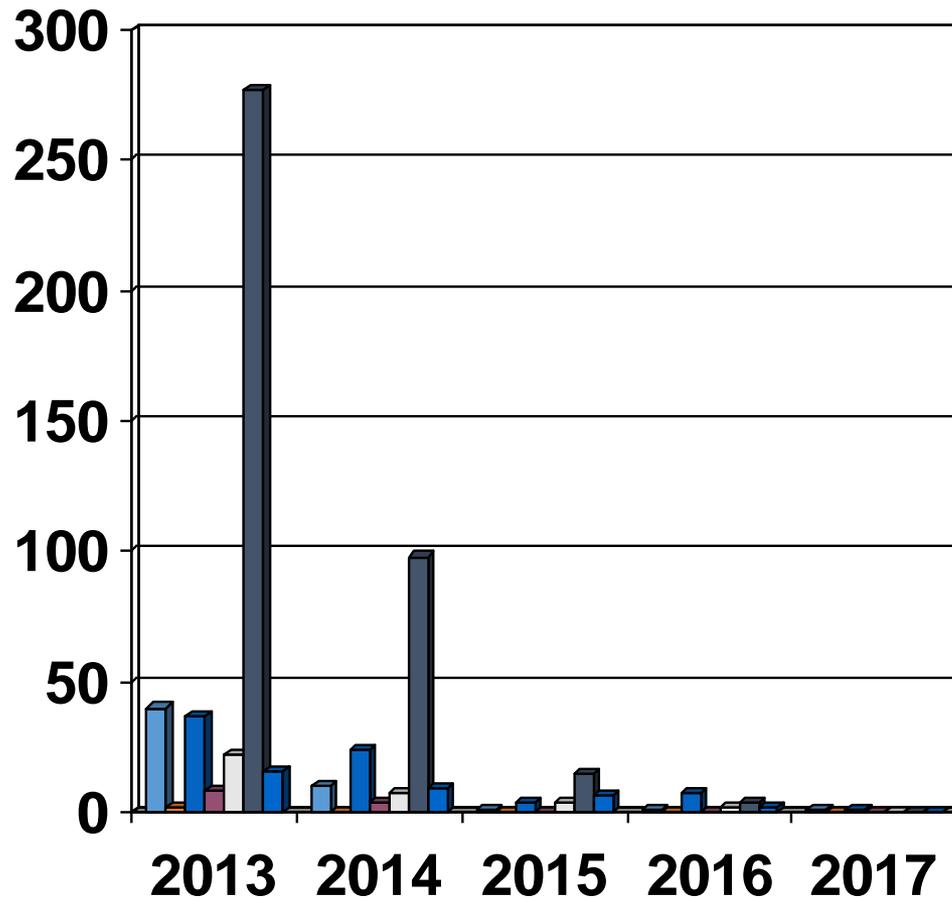
Rabies is a notifiable disease in RO.

- What are the trends in terms of rabies prevalence (↗↘→) in the last 5 years in your country?

The number of cases dropped significantly in the last 5 years. In 2017, no cases of rabies were confirmed apart from 1 case in dogs and 1 case in cattle.

I-bis. Rabies aspects

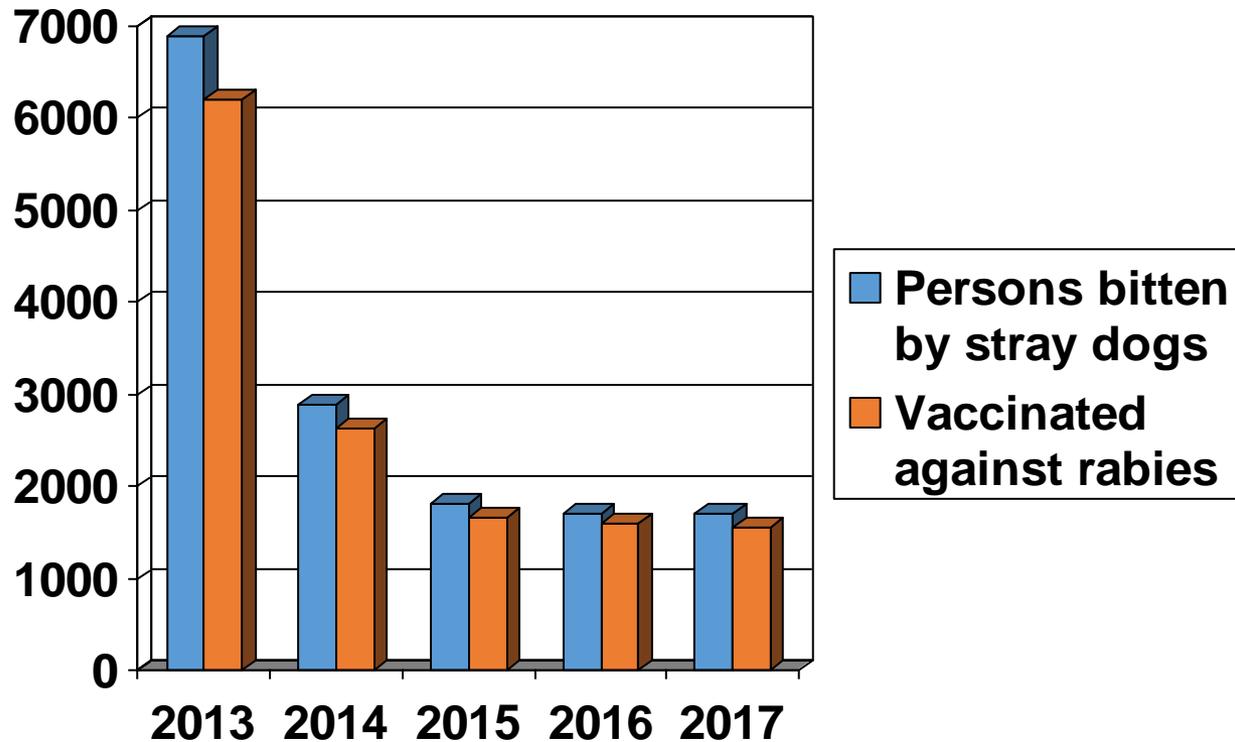
According to the NSVFSA's centralized database



- In dogs
- In horses
- In cattle
- In small ruminants
- In cats
- In foxes
- Other species

I-bis. Rabies aspects

According to the National Institute of Infectious Diseases Prof. Dr. Matei Bals



I-bis. Rabies aspects

- Is there a national strategy for the prevention, control and elimination of rabies?

There is a national strategy, with its main objective:

- surveillance, control and monitoring rabies
- decreasing the spreading of rabies among domestic animals and wildlife

gradually leading to eradication of rabies.

The target animal group: all animals susceptible to rabies virus in urban, rural and forest areas. Campaigns of oral vaccinations of foxes.

- Have you carried out any steps / activities to implement at national level the [Global strategic framework for the elimination of dog-mediated human rabies?](#)

No, as there are no cases of rabies in humans.

II. Control measures on stray dogs

- Is there a national dog population control strategy/programme in your country?

There a national dog population control programme in RO having as main objectives : to promote the responsible dog ownership, to keep under control the dog population through identification, registration and sterilization

- What are the control activities carried out since the SDB2 (June 2016) in your country?

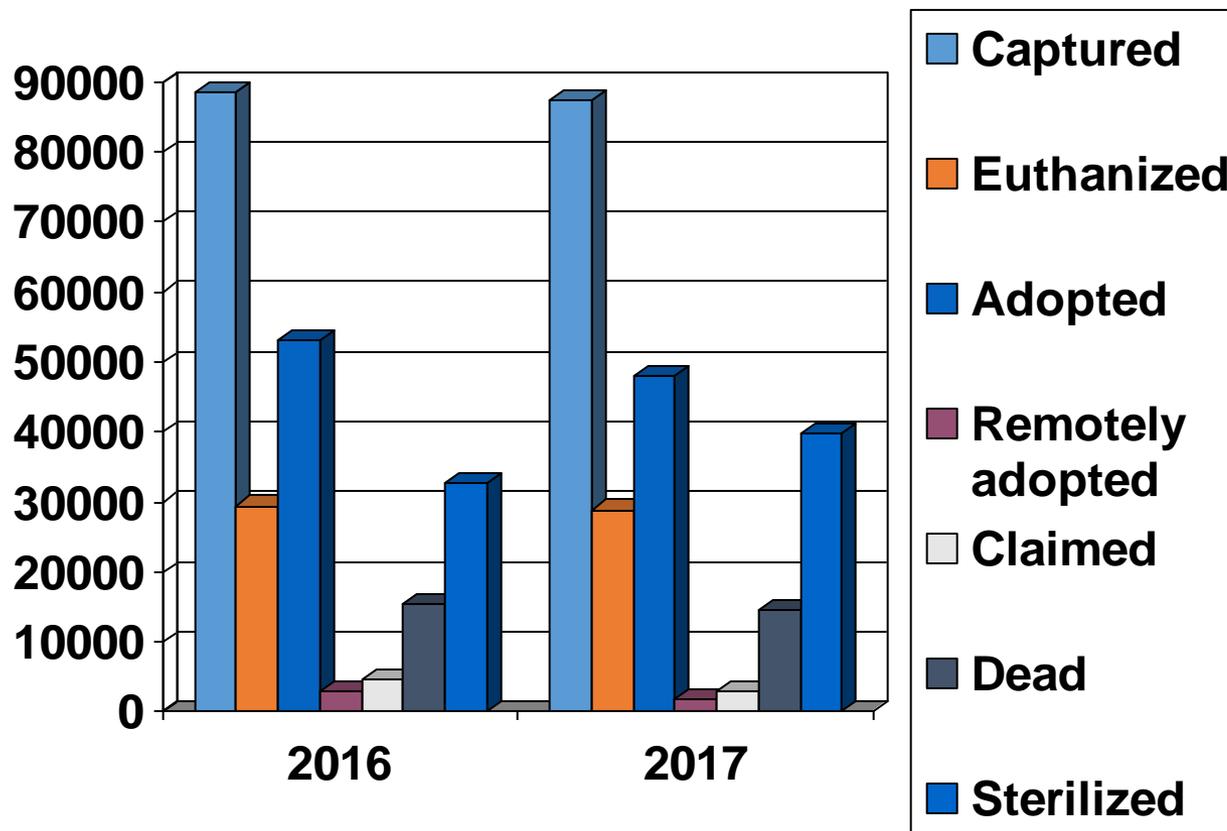
New shelters were established; the number of sterilised dogs increased; controls have been carried out in stray dog shelters of city councils and associations for animal protection during which the compliance with the requirements was checked (capturing, housing, medical treatments, diseases control, feeding, cleaning, euthanasia, adoption)

- What are the proposed/planned next steps for control measures on stray dogs?

To continue of the implementation of our national strategy and to follow the National Control Plan while performing the planned inspections in the dog shelters, using the checklist template and considering past deficiencies. Sanctions in case of non-compliances and check of implementation of action plans.

III. Monitoring and evaluation of stray dog activities

- What progress has been made since the SDB2 (June 2016) in terms of monitoring and evaluating stray dog activities in your country?



III. Monitoring and evaluation of stray dog activities

- Which challenges have you encountered for a monitoring and an evaluation of the stray dog programme(s) and activities?

Rural areas without dog shelters and specific management activities

- What are the proposed/planned next steps to monitor and evaluate stray dog programme(s) and activities?

Enhancing the controls on the city councils' activity

IV. Conclusions and future needs

- Overall, do you consider that your country is in compliance with OIE standards with respect to stray dog population control?

The national strategy is based on the OIE recommendations on stray dog population control and the European Convention on protection of pet animals: reducing their numbers, capturing, identification, registration (to prevent the abandonment) and sterilization (to limit the reproduction), vaccination against rabies, improving health and welfare, encouraging (remote) adoptions, euthanasia.

- Do you need external aid to address the weakness(es) of the with stray dog population control in your country?

Possibility for a joint project between Romania and Norway financed by the EEA and Norwegian Grants to be discussed during 18-20 June with Norwegian Food Safety Authority's CVO.



Thank you for your attention!